

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1838.

GRAIN AND FLOUR—The news received from Europe by arrivals since our last, has in a great measure unsettled the market, and arrested that feverish state of excitement we then spoke of, for although wheat maintains the price we then named, there is not the same spirit of speculation abroad. Sales of white wheat were made yesterday at \$2; best red 1.90; corn, yellow 98, white 96.

The rains which threatened such serious consequences to the wheat in England, had, at the last advices, subsided, and the farmers were getting in their crops in fine condition under the auspices of good weather—the crop was a fair average one in England, while in France it was above that mark.

RAIN—We had a copious rain last week, and we anticipate the happiest results from its effects to the pastures, turnips, and vegetables generally.

CORN HUSKING & SHELLING MACHINE.

We understand that Mr. Hussey, the inventor of the "Horse Power and Reaping Machine," has also invented a machine for both husking and shelling corn, and that from an experiment it has been found to answer the purpose admirably well.

DESTRUCTION BY GRASS-HOPPERS—It is admitted by every farmer with whom we have conversed, that the grass-hoppers have been far more numerous and destructive the present season than any former one within their recollection. In former years their devastations were principally confined to clover fields, turnips, cabbages and the more delicate vegetables, but since their visitation the past summer and present autumn, their appetites appear to have taken a more various range, so that nothing goes amiss with them; for with their increased numbers their appetites have lost a large portion of that fastidiousness which heretofore confined their ravages to a few plants. Among the plants upon which they have preyed, is the corn in this section of country. A few days since, in walking through a small patch on our place, we discovered that they had made free use with it. Upon one ear we discovered them at work, and as the injury was extensive, we pluck-

ed it off in order that we might hang it up in our office as a memento of their inordinate appetites. About one-third of the husk had been eaten off, and as far as the husk was off they had also eaten the kernels and were then engaged in penetrating the cob. This, as far as we know, is a novel demonstration of their destroying powers, and as they are by no means an insignificant enemy, we record the fact, with the view that the subject may elicit the attention of farmers.

We learnt a few days since from a friend, that an acquaintance residing in Carroll county, in this state, had assured him, that they had destroyed about fifty young apple trees in his orchard. What remedy is to be applied we cannot say, for so subtle an enemy is not easily trapped. We have seen it stated that ducks placed on patches of vegetables where they have been at work have been found useful in some parts of our country, and from the habits of ducks, and the shyness of the grasshopper, we should think they might be so. It is said also that fires impregnated with the smell of tar or brimstone, placed to the windward, so as that the smoke will range over the field, will protect the growing plants. If either of these remedies will answer, we think they are eminently deserving of trial.

WESTERN VIRGINIA—DURHAMS.

We promised in our 18th number to give in the succeeding one the pedigree of a Durham bull purchased by *Alexander S. Matthews, Esq.* of Wythe county, Virginia, but being disappointed in receiving it, we have been unable to comply with our promise until the present time. We the more readily redeem our pledge, as it always gives us sincere pleasure to be in any wise instrumental in promoting the views of a gentleman who, like Mr. Matthews, appropriates his means in an object at once so laudable and patriotic as is the improvement of stock, and because in the present instance, we are certain that, from the judiciousness of his selection, his praiseworthy undertaking will not only redound to his own individual advantage, but to the lasting benefit of such of the farmers of Western Virginia as may avail themselves of the opportunity, which will be thus offered them, of improving their respective breeds of cattle.

Nimrod, it will be perceived by the certificate of Mr. Beltzhoover, his breeder, proceeds from imported stock both on the side of sire and dam, and of a stock too, of as high bred Improved Short Horn Durhams as our father-land can boast of.

We were present on the morning preceding the departure of *Nimrod* for his home in the Old Dominion, when he, his sire and dam, were severally weighed at the Western Hay Scales, and we take pleasure in giving their weights, respectively, from the certificate of the weigh-master now before us. They were as follows, viz.

Doctor, sire of *Nimrod*, 3 years old, 1770 lbs.

Miss Tyson, dam of *Nimrod*, 3 do. 1300

Nimrod, 13 months old, 887

Neither of these animals were what might be called fat, and so far as *Nimrod* is concerned, it might be said in truth, judging from his handling, that he was capable of carrying 200 pounds more than he weighed when he was submitted to the scales, and as for his generous and warm-blooded sire, we think that, from his management in his youth, he was deplored of at least one-third of those fair proportions he would have attained had he been in the hands of his present able keeper from the period of his calf-hood, if we may be permitted to coin that phrase for the special benefit of so fine an animal.

Pedigree of a Durham bull calf sold to Mr. Alexander S. Matthews, of Wythe Court House, named Nimrod.

Nimrod was calved on our farm near Baltimore in July, 1837, and sold in August, 1838; his sire, called *Doctor*, was calved on board the ship *Orozimbo* on her passage from Liverpool to Baltimore in the spring of 1835; he was got by the bull *Orozimbo*, purchased by the Hon. H. Clay of Kentucky, from R. D. Shepherd, Esq. by whom he was imported; the dam of *Doctor*, which was also imported by Mr. S. died at Mr. J. Ridgely's. Her pedigree I expect daily from R. D. Shepherd, Esq. who is now in Louisiana.

Miss Tyson, the dam of *Nimrod*, was also calved on board the *Orozimbo*; she was got by the bull *Orozimbo*; her dam, (No. 3) red & white cow, was got by *Monarch*, dam by a son of *Favourite*, grand dam by *Cupid*; the dam of this cow was the best milker in the herd from which she was selected; she was purchased and shipped in 1835. I can add to the above, that the dam of *Miss Tyson* is the best milker I have ever seen; she has had two calves since she has

been in our possession; has never been dry; and when fresh and well fed, will give from 28 to 30 quarts milk per day.

The above pedigrees are taken from those received by me from Mr. Shepherd, taken from those received by him from England.

GEO. BELTZHOVER.
Baltimore, Sept. 1888.

MR. ROBERTS.

Besides *Nimrod*, whose pedigree is given above, Mr. Matthews carried with him another bull called *Hampton*, and a Durham and Holstein, grade, heifer. *Hampton* was got by *Orozimbo*, out of a full bred improved short horn Durham cow, imported by Rezin D. Shepherd, Esq. in 1835, and now in the possession of Mr. George Beltzhoover. The dam of *Hampton* is, perhaps, the most perfect model of a thorough, high bred Durham that the eyes of man ever alighted upon, and as for *Hampton*, we can truly say, without disparagement to others, that he is the beau-ideal of all that the Collings, Berrys, or Whitakers ever intended a Durham bull, pushed to the acme of improvement, should be. He is of a fashionable roan color, possessing every point which gives perfection to his race, whether intended for the dairy or the shambles, and is competent to render Western Virginia as distinguished for her fine cattle, as Eastern Virginia is now for her unrivalled race nags.

We learn that in the same county where Mr. Mathews resides there are several gentlemen who own Durhams, and among them we have heard Messrs. Cunningham and Floyd named, gentlemen who, blessed with ample means, entertaining enlightened views, and animated with that genuine spirit of enterprise, which stops not short of the attainment of its object, are, like Mr. Mathews, pushing onward in a career of usefulness as prolific of good to the country as we trust it will prove profitable to themselves; for surely those who thus toil, are eminently entitled to reap a rich reward for labors so hallowed by the blessings and the benefits they dispense to mankind.

We publish to-day a highly interesting letter from our old and valued correspondent and friend, John Smith, of Dardenne, Missouri. It will be found, as every thing else from his pen is, eminently instructive and useful. We give it with the more pleasure, as with that frankness and candor so peculiar to southern and western gentlemen, he gives us a rap over the knuckles for one of our opinions. The reader will perceive that Mr. Smith objects to our advice with respect to the quantity of wheat to be sown on the acre. The facts which he cites in support of his own views upon the subject, are strong, and would go far to corro-

borate them; but still, notwithstanding the greater experience of our correspondent, and the powerful array of facts which he has adduced, we must believe, that as a general rule, the quantities named by us under the circumstances of their application, will not be found too great. We suspect too, that in the superiority of the soil in the "magnificent valley" will be found a very cogent reason why less seed answers *there* than in the old wheat-growing regions of the Atlantic, as it is a well established fact, that wheat tillers better, and much less seed perishes in *strong* than poor ground.— But with every allowance to be made on this score we have never seen the field on which we would have put less than six pecks of wheat to the acre; for if the ground is not occupied by wheat plants, it will be by those of noxious weeds, as it is a principle of the earth not to be idle, or to have its surface exposed for any long continued period bare and exposed to the sun.

Our old friend will receive our thanks for his excellent communication, and while we obey the dictates of our heart towards him, would be permitted to express the hope that our other agricultural readers will borrow a little of that zeal which characterises him, and favor us with papers on the various subjects connected with the pursuits of husbandry, as essays from practical men are infinitely more important than all the theories in the world.

With respect to our estimate of the probable product of the corn crop throughout the U. States, we find that our correspondent also differs with us, and we think justly; for although at the time of writing the article to which he alludes, all the information then before us forced us to believe that the deficiency in the crop would be to the extent we then named, subsequent intelligence induce us to the adoption of the opinion, that it will reach at least one-half of an average crop. In many parts of the country, the product will, we are sure, turn out greatly below this estimate, but when we come to take into the account those parts where good returns have been realized, we believe it will make up the quantity we now, on better information and more mature reflection, assume, as the prospective crop. We rejoice to find that the good people of the "magnificent valley" have been blessed with abundant crops, and the more especially as our kind old friend has come in for a large share of good luck, and we sincerely trust that the same merciful Providence who has dispensed to him so bounteously from the overflowings of his cornucopia, may vouchsafe to him many years of health, happiness and plenty.

[Since the above was written, we find we shall

be reluctantly compelled to divide the communication of our friend, for want of time and space.]

HUSSEY'S HORSE POWER REAPING MACHINE.

We have been furnished with the following notice and description of the operations and construction of the above machine, and give it a place for the benefit of our readers, under the belief that as harvest labor is becoming both scarce and dear, it will ere long be found alike useful and economical.

"Since the first invention in 1833, this reaping Machine has been gradually advancing in credit with farmers. It, like all other improvements, required time and experience to bring it to a state of perfection. No objection has ever been made to the quality or speed of its work; in these respects it has always given entire satisfaction; some parts have occasionally broken, and those parts have from time to time been made stronger as experience has pointed out the necessity. Some objection has been made to the inconvenience of its general construction, which was in some degree, the cause of the accidents which occurred, but last year an entire change was made in the general structure, although the grand principle of cutting remains the same; this change appears to have obviated every difficulty before complained of. The first machine, on the new arrangement, was used by Mr. Stonebraker of Hagerstown, Md., who used it through his whole harvest without the least accident.

Col. Tilghman, of the same vicinity, used one of the same kind with the same success in cutting clover seed, of which, twelve acres were cut in one day.

Machines of the same construction have been used the present year, with the same success. Of the number made for the last harvest, one was reserved by the patentee for exhibition; he commenced in Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md., where he cut about 88 acres of heavy wheat; he next cut 10 acres in Easton, Talbot county; the next was on the farm of Wm. De Coursey, Esq. where he cut 45 acres of very heavy wheat, not only to the entire satisfaction, but to the admiration of all. In cutting all this, the cutters were not sharpened, nor did the speed or the quality of the work show the least symptom of a need of sharpening. It is the opinion of those best acquainted with the machine, that it would cut not only a whole harvest, but for seven years without being sharpened at all, after being once well made, and rendered sharp; yet for the ease of the horses it would be well to grind them once a year. After cutting at Mr. DeCoursey's, the machine was carried to Philadelphia, near which it was tried in presence of a committee of the Agricultural society, whose report will soon be published; an exhibition in Lancaster co., Penn., ended its operation this year.

The following is a description of the machine as lately improved by Mr. Hussey. A frame is constructed about 5½ feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 2 feet high, resting on a pair of wheels 3 feet 3 inches diameter. A pair of shafts extend forward from the frame; the main axle is fixed to the mid-

the parts of the frame, a plank is then placed across the frame before, and another behind the wheels and near the ground, one end of each plank is fixed to the frame on one side with hinges, the other end extends across the frame and reaches 5 feet beyond the wheel on the other side; across these extended ends, planks are fixed crosswise, forming a platform on which the grain falls when cut; on the front edge of this platform, is fixed the cutting apparatus, which is formed in the following manner: a row of iron spikes are rivetted to the platform, pointing forward, and about 6 inches long, and 3 inches apart; these spikes are formed of an upper and a lower piece, leaving a slit or mortice in each spike; all of which correspond in a straight horizontal line. The cutters are formed of blades shaped like lancet points, sharp on both edges, 3 or 4 inches long; these are rivetted side by side in a rod of iron, the whole having the appearance of a saw with long teeth. This saw is pushed endwise through the mortices in the spikes, until each blade comes to its own corresponding spikes, against which it cuts; it is then fastened to a rod, which connects with a crank inside of the frame; this crank in its revolutions gives a vibratory motion to the cutter, causing each blade to move the exact distance between two spikes; the crank receives its motions from the cog wheel on the main axle; this axle being fast in the hubs of the wheels, and rolling in boxes attached to the posts of the frame, gives motion to the crank as the machine advances ahead. The horses and wheels with the frame travel on the stubble and close to the standing grain, while the platform extends into the grain. As the machine progresses, the grain is brought between the spikes, and is cut as it comes in by the vibrating blades or cutters; the straw is held both above and below the edge of the blades, by the two parts of the spike, while the blade passes through the spike; this makes the cutting sure. While being cut, the butts receive an impulse forward, while the heads are inclined backwards; this causes the grain to fall backwards in a very regular manner on the platform; it is then pushed off with a rake behind, in very neat order for binding by a man who rides on the frame, between the wheels, and uses the rake in a manner almost precisely similar to paddling a boat. In heavy wheat, eight binders are generally required, arranged round the lot at equal distances from each other, each binding the space allotted to him; one horse is placed in the shafts and one or two ahead, as circumstances may require, with a boy on the shaft horse to drive."

The price of this Machine is \$150, the same as asked by Mr. Hussey before he made his improvements upon it, many of which are attended with considerable cost, and we understand that although the present price leaves him but a very trifling profit, it is not his purpose to raise it unless circumstances should occur, such as the increase in the value of materials and labor, to render it necessary.

As we have been often asked by letter, where Mr. Hussey could be found, we seize this occasion to say that he is now located in Baltimore,

EXPORTATION OF FLOUR TO ENGLAND, &c.

We copy the following letter from the New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in order that our agricultural friends may be kept advised in matters of deep interest to them.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 19.

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED barrels of flour go to Liverpool to-day in one of the packet ships, which is a new turn in the flour market. This is a speculation upon the news of the crops there, or in pursuance of orders from England. The flour market stands firm, and will till the Great Western comes in. Exchange on London has fallen back a little, in consequence of such orders for such exports—for we are sending out corn instead of cash. Our stock market, too, is at a stand-still. Monied men, till Sunday next, are lookers on in Vienna."

FROM FRANCE, we have three days' later news by a transient ship. Cotton, August 11, had advanced in Havre from 1 to 2 centimes, and, in some instances, 3 centimes. The market was very firm.

I have just learned that more flour is to be sent to England. Several purchasers are in market, and two or three, if not more, vessels are engaged.

Flour sold to-day for 9 12½ cents and 9 25. Sales have been made of corn at 106 cents. It seems to me impossible that it can sustain this price, and I think it must be caused by the foreign orders, which it is difficult to fill.

To the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

Dardenne, P. O. Mo. Sept. 4th, 1838.

S me three or four of the last numbers of your paper that have come to hand, have furnished unequivocal evidence of the almost total failure of the corn crop in the middle and southern Atlantic States, and in an editorial article in the 17th number of your paper, you express the opinion with much seeming confidence, that throughout the whole country not more than one-fifth of an average crop will be made. This opinion may be correct as far as you had obtained specific information on the subject, but is evidently erroneous, as regards the whole; you perhaps made up that opinion upon the presumption that the drought had been equally severe and disastrous in the west as in the east, which is not the fact, but on the contrary the very reverse of that is the fact, as to the west. Throughout this whole magnificent valley, with the exception of the eastern part of Ohio, from which I have not heard, and one or two very small neighborhoods in the south of Missouri, the corn crop is not only abundant, it is good to superabundance, it is truly in keeping with this great valley; it is most magnificent—for although the summer has been most excessively hot, and we have had much less rain than usual; and although for some two or three weeks together, our corn every day looked in the heat of the day, like it must absolutely perish, yet from the excellent condition in which the ground was, and the innate strength and real stamina of our soil, the corn maintained itself, and continued to advance, though slowly, until we were blest with rain; and although we have not had much rain,

nor had it very often, we have decidedly the best crop of corn in all this region, that the country has ever produced. The crop so far as I have seen it, and I have been riding to some extent, latterly, will certainly average forty bushels to the acre, for every acre planted in the country; indeed few acres can be found any where that will not yield that quantity. I cultivate what is called a poor farm by most of my acquaintances; some of my corn land has produced 19 annual grain crops, and had no manure, not a shovel full, and of the balance a portion has produced 7 annual grain crops, and the remainder 2 without manure also; and I am confident that the poorest acre I have in corn, selected in any shape that might be chosen, will yield more than forty bushels.

The great abundance of the wheat crop reduced the price of wheat here, pretty soon after harvest, from \$1.25 to \$0.62½ at 60 days, but the failure of the corn crop at the east has produced a slight improvement in the price, and it now sells at \$0.75 cash, but this is too low in comparison with the prices at the east; you may therefore, inform all persons who may design to emigrate to the west this fall, to come ahead, we shall be able to feed a large portion of mankind this season; for in addition to the very abundant grain crops of all sorts, we have the very best mast we have had for 18 years, which is a thing not to be overlooked in a country like this, abounding in forests of oak and hickory timber.

In the last No. of the Farmer, (17) which has come to hand, you give us a treatise on sowing wheat, to some of the recommendations of which I will take the liberty of taking some exceptions. I allude to that portion of the article which treats of the quantity of seed which should be sown to the acre; the quantity you recommend is too great, decidedly too great; it is not only useless and a waste of bread-stuff to put on as much seed as you recommend, as the experience of the best farmers of this neighborhood has proven, but is absolutely injurious to production, and forbids the possibility of a first rate yield in all cases under ordinary circumstances, as I will endeavour to show. Mr. T. Howell of this neighborhood, came to the conclusion several years since, that it was useless, and worse than useless, to sow as much seed wheat on our land as was generally sown, and commenced a regular system of graduation downwards; until the last season he sowed only 2½ pecks of wheat to the acre, and he now pronounces that too much, and is this season, as I understand, sowing but 2 pecks. Mr. Howell is, notwithstanding his supposed scanty seeding, decidedly the most successful wheat raiser within my knowledge. Mr. William Clough of the vicinity of St. Charles, a highly scientific man, and a farmer on a small scale, and more with a view of testing the value of the different modes of farming, than making profit, sowed on different parts of the same piece of ground, different quantities of seed; it was a small piece of land, and consequently, did not require much time to complete the sowing process, and therefore the time of putting in could make no difference, as the whole was done in a day or two, the ground was new, thinly timbered with post-oak, black-jack and black-hickory, under growth dwarf oak, hickory and hazel, the whole of the timber was grubbed out and the ground ploughed in the early part of

the season, with the McCormick plough, about a foot deep, and at seeding time, effectually pulverized at the surface with the harrow, and on one part of the piece six pecks, and on the other three pecks of seed were sown to the acre, and the whole ploughed in with the common mouldboard plough, let into the very beam; the result has been an abundant yield, and about an equal one from each piece. On our upland prairies here, the wheat is very subject to heaving out in winter, and a few years since one of my neighbours seeded a small part of his crops very thick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, in order to satisfy himself whether that evil could be remedied by heavy seeding; I assisted that neighbour in harvesting that crop, the whole of which had suffered exceedingly from heaving out in the winter, but that part of the field which had been thickly sown was at least 50 per cent. lighter than any of the balance, and the reason of this seems perfectly obvious to me: the plants stand so thick on the ground that they are necessarily feeble, having neither sufficient room nor sufficient nutriment from the soil for a healthy development, and consequently in proportion to that deficiency, constitutional feebleness, more liable to destruction or injury than the more healthy and thrifty plants that have been well supplied with food and air. In the fall 1832, I seeded about two acres of wheat amongst standing corn, which was the first and the last that I have sown that way for many years, and for two or three lands at the commencement, not being accustomed to any impediment to a uniform spread of the seed, unintentionally sowed about two bushels to the acre; the crop stood thick, much too thick on this part of the field; the grain was good and the straw bright and beautiful, but the heads very short and averaging not more than 15 grains to the head. I found I was sowing too thick, and put on the balance of the piece five pecks to the acre, and the result was that on the thick sown part there were about double the number of straws, and on the other portion more than double the quantity of grain; the straw on the thinner sown part being large, and the heads long, and carrying generally four grains abreast, and averaging over forty grains to the head—these experiments all go to prove that heavy seeding is useless, and a majority of them show that not only useless, but absolutely injurious.

(To be continued.)

BONE MANURE.

In consequence of the extensive introduction of this new species of manure into our highly-improved system of agriculture, thousands of acres that would have been lost, are bro't under the most promising cultivation. As yet the supply has not kept pace with the demand. It will somewhat surprise our readers, that in the county of Forfar alone 150,000 bushels of bones were used last year—a quantity which, at 3s. per bushel, would cost, as nearly as may be, £23,000! This great supply came from Russia. But, for reasons not precisely known, the Russian government has issued an ukase whereby bones to be exported must, after the 1st of January next, pay a duty so high, that it is almost certain the supply from that country will be wholly cut off.—Edinburgh Observer.

From Chaptal's Agricultural Chymistry.

MANURES.

[The nature and action of manures explained and illustrated by M. John Anthony Chaptal, Count of Chanteleup, Peer of France, member of the Institute, &c.]

(CONCLUDED.)

I saw thirty years since, a wool merchant in Montpellier, who had placed his wash house for wool in the midst of a field, a great part of which he had transformed into a garden. In watering his vegetables he had used no other water than that of the washings; and the beauty of his productions was so great as to render his garden a place of general resort. The Genoese collect with care in the south of France, all they can find of shreds and rags of woollen fabrics, to place at the foot of their olive trees.

According to the analysis of M. Vauquelin, this animal sweat is a soapy substance, consisting of a base of potash, with an excess of oily matter, and containing, besides, some acetate of potash, a little of the carbonate and of the muriate of the same base as scented animal matter.

The dung of birds is another very valuable manure differing from that of quadrupeds in the food's being better digested, in containing more animal matter, being richer in salts, and affording some of the principles which are found in the urine of four-footed animals.

The dung of those sea-fowls, which are so numerous in the islands of the Pacific ocean, and of which the excrement furnishes an important article of commerce with S. America, as according to the accounts of M. Humboldt, they import into Peru fifty ship loads of it annually, besides a great quantity of uric acid partly saturated by ammonia and potash, some phosphate of lime, of ammonia and of potash, as well as some oily matter. Davy found the dung of a cormorant to contain some uric acid.

The good effects resulting from the use of pigeons dung in our country, has caused it to be carefully collected. One hundred parts of this, when fresh, yielded to Davy twenty-five parts soluble in water, whilst the same, after having undergone putrefaction, gave but eight; whence this able chymist concluded, with reason, that it was necessary to employ it before being fermented. This is a warm manure, and may be scattered by the hand before covering the seed, or it may be used in the spring upon strong lands, when vegetation appears languid.

The excrement of the domestic fowl approaches nearly in its qualities to that of the pigeon, without possessing the same degree of power. It contains also some uric acid, and may be applied to the same purposes as pigeon dung.

In the south of France, where they raise many silk worms, they make great use of the larvæ, after the silk has been spun from the cocoons.—They are spread at the foot of the mulberry and other trees, of which the vegetation is in a languishing condition; and this small quantity of manure reanimates them surprisingly. Upon distilling some of these larvæ, I found more ammonia than I have ever met with in any other animal matter.

Night soil forms an excellent manure; but farmers allow it to be wasted, because it is too ac-

tive to be employed in its natural state, and they know not how either to moderate its action, or to appropriate it during different stages of fermentation to the wants of various kinds of plants.

In Belgium, which has been the cradle of enlightened agriculture, and where good modes of cultivation are continued and constantly improved, they make astonishing use of this kind of manure. The first year of its decomposition, they cultivate upon the soil to which it is applied, oleaginous plants, such as hemp and flax; and the second year sow the land with corn.

They likewise mix water with the urine, and use it to water the fields in the spring, when vegetation begins to unfold. This substance is likewise dried and scattered upon fields of cabbage.

The Flemings value this kind of manure so much, that the cities set a high rate upon the privilege of disposing of the cleansings of their privies; and there are in each one of them, sworn officers for the assistance of those who wish to make purchases. These officers know the degree of fermentation suited to each kind of plant, and to the different periods in bringing this branch of industry to the same degree of perfection amongst us, that it has arrived at in Belgium, because our farmers do not realize its importance, and have a repugnance to employing this kind of manure. But could they not collect carefully all these matters, mix them with lime, plaster, or gravel, till the odor was dispelled, and then carry the whole upon the fields?

Already in most of our great cities, the contents of our privies are used for forming *poudrette*; this pulverulent product is sought for by our agriculturists, who acknowledge its good effects; let us hope, that becoming more enlightened, they will employ the fecal matter itself, as being more rich in nutritive principles, and abounding equally in salts; they can easily govern and moderate the too powerful action of this, by fermentation, or what is still better, by mixing it with plaster, earth, and other absorbents, to correct the odor.

As dung-hills are the riches of the field, a good agriculturist will neglect no means of forming them; it ought to be his first and daily care, for without dung there is no harvest. The scarcity of dung-hills, or which is the same thing, the bad state of the crops, sufficiently proves the prejudices, by which the peasant is every where governed and the horticultural blindness with which he proceeds in his labours. In our country, many of those who cultivate the land, know only the kinds of straw which are suitable for furnishing manure, and in a dung-hill of litter, consider them as acting the principal part, whereas they are only feeble accessors.

According to the experiments of Davy, the straw of barley contains only two per cent. of substance soluble in water, and having a slight resemblance to mucilage; the remainder consists entirely of fibre, which can be decomposed only after a long time, and under circumstances calculated to facilitate the operation.

I do not believe that there is in the whole vegetable kingdom, an aliment affording so little nutriment, either for plants or animals, as the dry straw of grain; serving only to fill the stomachs of the latter, and furnishing to the farmer but one hundredth part of its weight of soluble manure.

Weeds, leaves of trees, and all the succulent

plants which grow so abundantly in ditches and waste lands, under hedges, and by the road side, if cut or pulled when in flower, and slightly fermented, furnish from twenty to twenty-five times more manure than straw does. These plants, carefully collected, furnish to the agriculturist an immense resource for enriching his lands. Besides the advantage arising from the manure furnished by the plants, the agriculturist will find his account in preventing the dissemination of their seeds, which by propagation in the fields, deprive the crops of the nourishment of the soil.

The turf, that borders the fields and highways, may be made to answer the same purpose, by cutting it up with all the roots and the earth adhering to them, rotting the whole in a heap, and afterwards carrying the mass upon the fields, or what is still better, by burning it, and dressing the land with the product of the production.

If straw did not serve as beds for the animals, and did not contribute, at the same time, to their health and cleanliness, it would be better to cut the ears of corn and leave the stalks in the fields; since they serve only as absorbent of the true manures.

It is always said that barn-yard manure, besides its nutritive virtues, possesses the advantage of softening hard lands, and rendering them permeable by air and water. I do not deny the truth of this; I even acknowledge that it owes this property almost entirely to the straw which it contains; but the same effect would be produced by burying the straw upon the spot.

Besides the characteristic of providing plants with food, the various kinds of dung possess other qualities, which add to their fertilizing powers. Dung as it is applied to the ground, is never so much decomposed as to have ceased fermenting; and from the moment it is mixed with the soil it produces in it a degree of warmth favourable to vegetation, and serves to guard the young plants against the effects of the returns of the cold in the atmospheric temperature, which are so often experienced. On account of the viscous fluids which it contains, dung is not easily dried, unless it be in contact with the air. It therefore preserves the roots of the plants in a state of moisture, and supports vegetation at those periods, when, without it, plants would perish from drought. It likewise contains many salts which are transmitted by water to plants, serving to animate and excite their functions. The various kinds of dung, mixed with earth may be considered in the light of amendments to the soil, and in this view they ought to vary according to the nature of the earth to be improved. Compact soils require to be separated and warmed; they require, then, those manures which have been but slightly fermented, and that are the richest in salts. Calcareous and light earths require oily manures, which decompose slowly, and can retain water for a long time, to furnish it to the wants of plants in seasons of drought.

It is by separating these principles, that we may be able to appropriate the various kinds of manure to each species of soil and plant: the attention of agriculturists is already directed, upon this point, to the composition of mixtures of manures, called composts. These are formed by arranging one above another, beds of different kinds of manure, taking care to correct the faults of one by the pro-

perties of another, in such a manner as to produce a mixture suited to the soil to be enriched by it.

For example, if it be required to form a compost for a clayey and compact soil, the first bed must be made of plaster, gravel, or mortar rubbish; the second, of the litter and excrements of horses, or sheep; the third, of the sweepings of yards, paths, and barns, of lean marl, of the fecal matter collected upon the farms, the remains of hay, straw, &c., and this in its turn must be covered with a laying of the same materials as the first. Fermentation will take place first in the beds of dung, and the liquor flowing from these will mingle with the materials of the other layers; when the mass exhibits the signs which I have pointed out, as indicating decomposition to be sufficiently advanced, it must be carried into fields, care being first taken to mix well the substances composing the different layers.

If the compost be designed to manure a light porous and calcareous soil, it must be formed of materials of a very different character. In this case it is necessary that agrillaceous principles should prevail; the substances must be compact, the dung of the least heating kind, and the fermentation continued till the materials form a yielding and glutinous paste; the earth must be clayey, half baked, and pounded, or consisting of fat and agrillaceous marl, and mud from the sea coast. Of these all the layers must be formed.

By following these principles in my operations, I have completely changed the nature of an ungrateful soil in the neighbourhood of one of my manufactories. Over this soil composed of calcareous earth and light sand, I spread dung several years, some calcined clayey earth, and this land, upon which I could formerly raise only stone fruit, has become adapted to fruit containing kernels; and produces excellent wheat, whereas before it bore only scanty crops of oats and rye.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

PREVENTING CIDER FROM BECOMING SOUR.

There are several modes adopted by farmers, to prevent their cider from becoming sour. One is, the putting in of mustard seed—about a gill to the barrel. For some reason or other, this prevents the acetic fermentation, and the cider remains free from that sourness, or hardness, as it is sometimes called, which it otherwise would have. The different modes of refining cider, adopted by some who follow the business, depends undoubtedly on separating all unnecessary vegetable matter, from the liquor, and checking the fermentation at the right time.

Farmers generally, have neither the time nor the skill to follow out all the operations required to do this; and hence the most of their cider becomes hard, by the next summer after it is made.

We have been informed that the addition of *Saltpetre*, in the proportion of one quarter of a pound to a barrel, would not only prevent the cider from becoming hard or sour, but even if added after it had changed, would restore it to a pleasant state again.

We cannot vouch for the truth of this from any experience which we have had ourselves with it, but can see no good reason why it should not succeed; nor can we discover any harm which it could do by any of the combinations which it

would make with the cider, to which it may be added.

[If a pound of good fat chalk, and 1 lb. of fresh beef be put in each barrel of cider, it will prevent fermentation, serve to feed the liquor, and keep it sweet; we have drank cider which had been thus kept well seven years.—Ed. Far. & Gar.]

[From the London Horticultural Journal.]

ON SMUT IN CORN, WHEAT, &c.

In the Cultivator of last year, there is a curious article on "Smut in Corn," from the pen of M. Philippar, professor of Agriculture in the Normal School of Versailles. He declares that smut is a "parasite plant, belonging to the mushroom tribe, of the genus *Uredo*." The article is neatly written, and does honor to the talents of the young professor. The opinion adopted and propagated by Mr. Philippar has been generally received as correct by the writers who have preceded him. The works of M. M. Tillet and Tessier on this subject are well known to agriculturists in France. M. Benadict Prevost, and M. de Candolle, have also written on "Smut in Corn;" and they have all asserted that it was kind of mushroom; this opinion is now controverted by M. Poiteau, who has lately written in opposition to the views of the above-named authors. He addresses himself particularly to M. Philippar; not because there was any thing to blame in that gentleman's work more than the other writers, but because, being the last who took pen in hand, he may be supposed to have illuminated the subject with the latest rays of science, and to have collected and detailed all that was known which had reference to his work.

M. Poiteau declares "Smut" to be "a local disease, contagious by touch, and not a parasite plant." His arguments are given at great length. We shall, in a concise manner, bring them before our readers; and, first, his reasons for deciding against the "mushroom" theory. When Smut was first declared to be a plant, the labors of the microscope, applied to botany, were very imperfect; matters were declared to be *uredos*, *criness*, and *erysiphes*, which have since been discovered to be insects' nests, or tissular maladies to which the plant was subject. Hence it followed, that as microscopic botany became better known, these pretended plants gradually disappeared from the following editions of botanical works. Now these plants have been generally classed in the category as the Smut, and as these have been proved not to be of the mushroom race, so may Smut also. The opinion of some living agriculturists are cited by M. Poiteau, who consider Smut to be "an irritating humor, placed in the plant by the puncture of an insect, invisible on account of its smallness;" but he gives no proof that this can be the case, he only asserts that such is the opinion of men worthy of being listened to, from their experience and habits of observation. He brings forward the fact mentioned by Bose, who says, "a most remarkable thing is, that if the thick oil, which is taken from Smut by distilling it, by holding it over a hot fire, is placed in contact with sound corn, nearly a third of the ear will be affected with Smut." M. Poiteau maintains, that this is altogether inexplicable, unless Smut be contagious by touch; but even allowing this, it is no proof that the former opin-

ions may not still be well founded. M. Poiteau says, that every experiment tried by M. Philippar proves as much for the opinion that Smut is a disease, as that it is a parasite plant; but admitting this, M. Poiteau does not prove what he desires, namely, that his theory is correct. He also attacks M. Philippar's declaration, that Smut is propagated by seed; but we cannot find that he gives proofs that such is not the case. M. Poiteau very fairly cites against himself the *Memoire* of M. Bene. Prevost, at the Institute in 1806—in that paper he distinctly states, that he saw the Smut change its appearance and germinate. M. Poiteau asks, if that can be called germination which is nothing more than a change of form from round to oblong. "If," he goes on to say, "all changes which are seen in plants are taken for germination, every vegetable thing in nature should be deemed susceptible of germination." M. Poiteau gives M. Philippar great praise for his zeal and ability; but not the less insists that he is in error. We do not profess to give any opinion on the nature of Smut; we merely are anxious to lay before our readers the facts of the controversy. We must, however, declare, that we think M. Poiteau altogether fails to prove his position, that "Smut is a malady contagious by touch." He asserts boldly, and finds fault unhesitatingly; but he does not give proofs.—We should much have preferred to see some hints given which might tend to remedy the evil. Smut does confessedly exist; and to be able to guard against its ravages would be a great blessing to the husbandman, but to enter into discussion as to the origin of the evil, without considering what are the best means of removing it, seems to us but of little practical utility. Any inquiry into the cause of Smut, or into its nature, can be profitable only inasmuch as we may, in our researches, discover the means of guarding against the devastation with which agriculture is so often cursed from it. If our neighbors, on the other side of the channel, would give us some hints bearing on this point, we should be more indebted to them than for their discussions on the origin of Smut. We conceive, however, that some good may arise from making known in this country what takes place respecting agricultural subjects in France; and for that reason have we referred to the above controversy. Perhaps some of the experienced agriculturists of this country may be excited by it to give their view of the matter to the public. Should they do so, our article will not have been written in vain.

ADVANTAGES OF SCIENCE.

The British Farmers' Magazine abounds in communications urging the establishment of the national agricultural institution. Scotland is particularly referred to as affording a striking illustration of the utility of such associations. Forty years ago, says one of these writers, Scotch husbandry was far inferior to that of England; but now, he says, it is manifestly superior. This is ascribed mainly to the influence of the Highland Agricultural Society, to the interest which the nobility and gentlemen of wealth have taken in diffusing agricultural science, and promoting agricultural improvement, and the establishment of museums for the exhibition of agricultural products, and models of agricultural implements.

Among these writers is a Mr. Handley, who has addressed a very able letter to Earl Spencer, who

seems to be regarded as the pioneer in this praiseworthy project. The following extracts from this letter will not fail to interest the reader.

"Science—by which is to be understood, that knowledge which is founded upon the principles of nature, illustrated by demonstration—is the pilot that must steer us into those hitherto unexplored regions, where I am well convinced a mine of wealth is still in store for British agriculture. Chemistry, botany, entomology, mechanics, require but to be invited, to yield a harvest of valuable information to guide and to warn us.

"What has been the course adopted by our enterprising manufacturers? Had they been satisfied with the inventions which chance or the intelligence of their artisans might have discovered, in vain would they have struggled for the proud ascendancy which they now hold in the scale of the manufacturing world. How truly has it been said, that a Manchester manufacturer, who had been absent from England for the last seven years, would be ruined, if, on his return now, he endeavored with his former processes, to compete with the almost daily improvements of his indefatigable and intelligent rivals. How many thousands of acres of land would the bleaching operations of Manchester alone require—what enormous capital would lie stretched for weeks unproductive on the sward—and how impossible would it have been to have completed the accumulated orders from foreign customers, had not chemistry furnished a cheap and rapid substitute?"

The writer then adverts to the still disputed and unsettled question, whether it is better to apply manure in a fermented or unfermented state? What are the principles upon which lime proves beneficial to lands? That nothing has been definitely settled upon the latter point, is evidenced by the fact, that "vast sums of money have been, not only uselessly expended, but much labor has been thrown away, in anticipation of beneficial results from the use of lime, which had the subject been better understood, might have been saved, but positive injury has resulted, which in thousands of acres has proved irredeemable." The same uncertainty is then pointed out in regard to the operation of gypsum, of salt; and also in many other interesting and important branches of agriculture, which can only be settled by chemical and philosophical research.

"Botany"—continues Mr. H.—"by which I would be understood to mean, not that branch of the science which is confined to nomenclature and classifications, but which treats of the structure, the economy, the properties, uses, and diseases of plants, a correct knowledge of which tends to increase their number, and improve their quality, offers to the farm not less valuable truths than it imparts to the garden. The important labors of Mr. Knight, for instance, uniting as he does the ablest practice with the most profound science, and who has successfully cultivated the principles of the philosophy of vegetation, and thus improved the practice of horticulture, are alone sufficient to stimulate the agriculturist to extend his inquiries into the same field of interesting and useful discovery.

"The disease of plants, whether arising from a superabundance or deficiency of juice, from its impure qualities, or from external causes, though at various times treated of by practical and sci-

tific writers, are as yet very imperfectly understood.

"Mildew, rust, smut, and a variety of diseases familiar to every farmer, continue prevalent, and baffle all attempts to guard successfully against them, notwithstanding the numerous nostrums quoted as infallible.

"How they are originated or propagated is still matter of doubt; yet this knowledge is essential to the cure. The preparation and choice of seed, the manures applied, their nature and quantity, and the culture of the soil, are probably all, more or less, intimately connected with their existence, and, if carefully and scientifically considered, might furnish the remedy.

"The rotation of crops and their comparative tendency to exhaust the soil on which they grow; their effects upon each other, in either furnishing or extracting the nutriment requisite for their successor, the theory of their excrementitious operation; the facilities they respectively afford to the propagation or destruction of noxious weeds, the still more important investigation as to the value of different plants and grasses as food; the most advantageous methods of cultivating them, their power to withstand seasons; the disposition of seed grown in southern latitudes to retain its propensity to early vegetation and maturity, though sown in the north; the benefits derivable from change of seed under all circumstances, the rules for selecting and improving new varieties, a subject so ably treated by Col. Le Coutier; and the habits, modes of growth, and peculiarities of weeds, which affect agriculture, and the most effective means of extirpating them; with many other similar subjects which it is unnecessary to enumerate, come within the legitimate range of the botanist's inquiries, and would render his co-operation invaluable to the agriculturist.

"Entomology, and that branch of Zoology which appertains to worms, furnishes another subject for scientific research, most interesting and important to agriculture.

"Lastly, I would refer to the benefits which would accrue to agriculture, were the mechanism of our implements more scientifically attended to. Mechanical men, possessed of talent competent to the production of the highest class of machinery, cannot be expected to draw upon their invention, unless, as in manufactures, they are stimulated to exertion by the assurance, that success in the improvement of old, or the invention of new machines, would ensure their reward, from premiums or general demand. Were such the case, it may be safely predicted, that the construction of even our simplest implements, which in fact constitute the mechanism of agriculture, would not be left to the contrivance of village smiths, but would command the attention of men whose intelligence would lead them to calculate the nature and amount of the various and frequently conflicting forces to be overcome, and whose mechanical skill would give to every implement its most effective shape.—Cultivator.

PEACH TREES.

The valuable fruit tree has for a considerable number of years past fallen a sacrifice to a destructive insect that preys upon it near the root, which is discoverable by a gummy substance issuing from the trunk.—Many receipts have been

published to prevent and destroy this ruinous insect; but they have not had the beneficial effect, that could be desired. The writer of this has a favorite tree in his yard, which has for some years been infested with these insects, and which he has taken great pains to remove by the application of ashes, lime, tar, &c., all of which have failed to answer the intended purpose. In the course of this late spring, when the leaves came they soon changed to a pale color, and to all appearance the tree was going to die. As the last resort for its restoration he had recourse to charcoal, and a small box was placed around the roots of the tree and filled with that article. It so far succeeded that in a short time the tree revived and took a second growth, and now is in a luxuriant state, the leaves of a dark green color, equal almost to any thing, and much surprises all who had previously seen it.—*Baltimore American*.

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

The following article came to our hand from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Extract from a letter written by a very intelligent and respectable man, dated in Maine, April 5, 1838.

"I am knowing to two extremely distressing cases of dropsy being suddenly relieved by the means of the bark of Elder. One a woman advanced in years, in the last stage of the disease, who lost a brother a short time previous, by the same disease. The other a young woman, who was confined to her bed for nearly twelve months, (four of which previous to January last she was unable to lie down,) and whose strength was almost exhausted, is wholly free from dropsy and recovering strength in a manner surprising and unexpected. Other cases less aggravating have been cured by the same. The recipe is—"Take two handfulls of the green common Elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon wine twenty-four hours, take a gill of the wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne; or if more convenient in the morning or part about noon, on an empty stomach." The effect of the bark prepared as above, or pressed juice from the leaves (full grown) which had been used with success when wine could not be procured, is that it promotes all the animal secretion necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy. Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuates, and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effect is esteemed and has been found dangerous in some cases.

THE BADEN CORN.

The above species of Corn, was introduced into this County by the Hon. J. H. MARTIN, and very happily illustrates the maturity and perfection to which the branch of Farming may be brought by care, attention and industry. And we may well draw a useful and salutary lesson from this experiment, and apply it to the raising of Hogs, Cows, Horses, or any and every kind of domestic animals, as well as all sorts of grain.

If we have been correctly informed, a gentleman in the neighborhood of Bladensburg began some 22

years since, to select from his field of standing Corn, those stalks that were best grown, and had the largest number of full grown ears upon them; these he laid carefully aside for seed corn, the ensuing year. And then the best stalks and largest number and fullest ears, were year after year carefully subjected to like process till the present time. The stalk now yields from 6 to 15 ears, two stalks being generally left in a hill.—*Athens (Al.) Repub.*

THE CROPS—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express has conversed with "a gentleman who has just returned from a journey through Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. This gentleman says, on enquiry among the farmers in each of the above named states, they say they shall gather a larger crop of corn in each state than they have done in fifteen years. The potato crop in Maine and New Hampshire will be at least two-thirds of a good crop. The rye, wheat and oat crop is at least a fair crop; the crop of corn in Connecticut is greater than for three years past. The potato crop will be small—the rye and grass crops good."

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most improved kinds—

Consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N.Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838.

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IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORNS.

Early in October next, Mr. Whittaker's 2d sale of pure improved Short Horns, will be held at Powelton, near Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of the day of sale, when pedigrees in detail will be furnished.

The subscriber is authorized by Col. Powel to state that all the best cattle which he has at any time imported, and the improved Short-Horns, which he considered the best in England, were either in Mr. Whittaker's possession, or had been derived from his fold. In this sale, Col. Powel has not the slightest interest.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

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MORUS MULTICATLIS TREES FOR SALE.

The Queen Ann's County Silk Company, near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, have for sale from 20 to 30,000 MORUS MULTICATLIS TREES, which they will contract to deliver in Baltimore this Fall or the next Spring. Persons wishing to purchase can be supplied with any quantity not exceeding the above amount. All communications post-paid will be attended to.

aug 28 3t

Pres't of Q. A. C. Silk Company.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEED STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his old establishment in Pratt-street, near Hanover, a large assortment of PLOUGHS and Agricultural IMPLEMENTS generally, which are too numerous to name in an advertisement, but invites such of the public who are in want of any articles in his line to call, assuring them that his work shall be as well made, of as good materials, and on as reasonable terms as any in the State. His patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters made on his late improved plan are kept at all times on hand, of various sizes and prices, with wood and iron frames—and he challenges its equal in any part of the world. Having an iron foundry attached to my establishment, all orders for Ploughs and Machine castings can be furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms.

In store—Herds and Orchard GRASS SEEDS, of prime quality; also, Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS. He is also agent for Mr. Samuel Reeves' Nursery, near Salem, New Jersey, whose fruit trees he can recommend to the public with confidence. Those wishing Trees from that Nursery this fall should hand in their orders immediately.

J. S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, two Threshing Machines, with portable horse powers, that can be highly recommended and warranted equal to any in use.

FOR SALE.

A short horn bull, YOUNG REGENT, sired by Dr. Hosack's bull Malcolm, and his dam is believed to be a full blood Durham short-horn. Young Regent is handsomely marked with white and brown spots, of fine form and size, about 3 years old last spring; his calves are fine, as may be seen on this farm. He will be sold a great bargain, if an early application is made to

ROBT. SINCLAIR,

se 11 3t Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

NEW SEED STORE.

The subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GRASS SEEDS, warranted to be genuine and fresh, suitable to the approaching season, such as

Timothy

Orchard

Herds or Red Top

Also, BUCKWHEAT for fall seeding, as an inlay; preparatory to the wheat crop.

TURNIP SEEDS, of different kinds and of the best quality. Farmers and Gardeners will find it to their advantage to call and supply themselves liberally of this seed, to supercede in some measure their loss occasioned by the drought. Also BIRD SEED of every kind.

All orders by mail or otherwise, for CASH or good REFERENCES, will be faithfully and duly executed, with despatch. FARM and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds on best terms, furnished by

THOMAS DENNY,

au 21 4t Grant street, near Pratt street.

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, v. z.

One bull two and a half years old.

One do. six months old.

of the improved Durham short horn breed; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three Devon Bulls, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.

Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersburg, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to

se 11 f FREDERICK EBERT, Manager.

A DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a superior Bull—he is of fine size and unexceptionable pedigree, which will be given next week—he comes from a strain of deep milkers, and is himself the sire of several fine animals. Price \$500.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	6 50	8 00
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	98	—
White.....	"	96	—
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	9	11
North Carolina,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Upland,.....	"	9 1/2	11
Louisiana—Alabama.....	"	11 1/2	12
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 12	—
FLOUR&MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's.....	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	—	—
" wagon price,.....	"	—	—
City Mills, super.....	"	—	—
" extra.....	"	—	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
Rye,.....	"	—	—
Kila-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.	—	—
do. in bbl.	bbl.	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	—	—
Kentucky blue.....	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,.....	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	9	—
second,.....	"	7	—
refuse,.....	"	5	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	—	—
PEAR, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,.....	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 87	6 00
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGE,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	—	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,.....	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for cigars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	—	—
" ground leaf,.....	"	—	—
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	2 00	—
Red, best.....	"	1 90	—
Maryland.....	"	1 80	1 85
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	45	46
" in hhd.,.....	"	46	—
" wagon price,.....	"	—	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100 lbs	2 25	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 50	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	50 to 55	—
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	—
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	—
One half do.....	"	35 40	—
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	—
Pulled,.....	"	30 33	—

DURHAM & DEVON BULL.

For sale, a young bull, 18 months old. He was got by a full bred Durham bull of the strain of Col. Powell, out of a full bred Devon cow. His color is a strawberry roan showing his affinity to the blood of his sire. His pedigree will be warranted, and his price is \$75, cash on delivery.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Editor Farmer & Gardener.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	15	16
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	13	14
Middlings,..... do.....	"	13	14
Assorted, country,.....	"	14	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	—
Roll,.....	"	—	37 1/2
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 75	—
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 75	2 00
EGGS,.....	dozen.	12 1/2	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 50	4 62
Mackerel, No. 1, ————No. 2	"	—	—
No. 3,.....	"	—	—
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,.....	pound.	—	11

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	U. S. Bank,.....	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	—	Farmers Bank of Virgi. par
Other Branches,.....	do	—	Bank of Virginia,..... do
MARYLAND.			Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	—	Petersburg,..... do
Hagerstown,.....	do	—	Norfolk,..... do
Frederick,.....	do	—	Winchester,..... do
Westminster,.....	do	—	Lynchburg,..... do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	—	Danville,..... do
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	—	Bank of Valley, Winch. par
Salisbury,..... 1 per ct. dis.	do	—	Branch at Romney,..... par
Cumberland,..... par	do	—	Do. Charlestown, par
Millington,..... do	do	—	Do. Leesburg,..... par
DISTRICT.			Wheeling Banks,..... 2 1/2
Washington,.....	do	—	Ohio Banks, generally 3
Georgetown,.....	do	—	New Jersey Bankgen. 3
Alexandria,.....	do	—	New York City,..... par
PENNSYLVANIA.			New York State,..... do 1/2
Philadelphia,..... par	—	—	Massachusetts,..... 1 1/2
Chambersburg,..... 1/2	—	—	Connecticut,..... 1 1/2
Pittsburg,..... do	—	—	New Hampshire,..... 1 1/2
Gittsburg,..... 2 1/2	—	—	Maine,..... 1 1/2
York,..... 2	—	—	Rhode Island,..... 1 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 2	—	—	North Carolina,..... 3 1/2
Delaware [under \$5].... 4	—	—	South Carolina,..... 4 1/2
Do. [over \$5]..... 1 1/2	—	—	Georgia,..... 5 1/2
Michigan Banks,..... 10	—	—	New Orleans,..... 7 1/2
Canadian do..... 10	—	—	

FARMERS' REPOSITORY
OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobaccoists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Boardman's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in this city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the

ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, on good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. J. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, Baltimore,
Between Charles & Hanover

feb 20

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS & SEEDSMEN.

Light street, near Pratt street wharf, offer for sale, An extensive assortment of Agricultural and horticultural Implements and Seeds, comprising all that are required to stock the most extensive plantation. Particular attention is directed towards the various departments, where the most competent workmen are employed, and durable materials used.

The assortment of Ploughs is large and various, among which are the Double mould board, Sub-soil, Self-Sharpening, Improved Davis, &c. &c.

Wheat Fans—Com. Dutch, Crank Shake and Water Patent.

Corn Shellers—for manual and horse power, warranted to shell 24700 bushels of Corn per day.

Corn and Cob Crushers—for breaking the cob in suitable size for feeding stock. Stock raisers will find the interest promoted by using this machine by a saving of full 30 per cent.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters—Of these there are several sizes. The late improvements made have rendered them the most perfect and effective straw cutter in this country. Cultivators, for cultivating corn, tobacco, &c.

Drill and Sowing Machines, for drilling vegetable and grass seeds.

Vegetable Cutters, for slicing Turnips, mangel wort, pumpkins, &c.

Harrows—Expanding, com. square and diamond shaped. Common Dutch Straw Cutters.

Patent Seeding Plough, made with 2 or 3 mould boards, which are formed as practice and science dictates to be the most perfect mode. The mould and landboard of these ploughs present two edges or sides, which can be reversed when the first course wears out.

Garden Seeds of every variety.

Field Seeds—English and Italian Ray Grass, Trefoil, Burnet, St. Foin, Lucerne, white and red Clover, green and blue Grass; early Potatoes; Gama Grass Roots; garden and Mercer Corn; Dutton and early white Flint; several sorts garden corn; Italian and Tuscan Spring wheat; Timothy, herds and orchard Grass; Millet, &c.

Trees and Plants supplied at the shortest notice, from the Clarmont Nurseries near this city.

Wanted, prime lots Seed Grain and Grass Seeds.
se 25

A THRESHING MACHINE FOR SALE.

An endless Chain Threshing Machine, which was over 4 years in use, will be sold for \$100. The machine is in good order, is approved of by its present owner, and is sold because it is too small for his crop of wheat. It is competent to get out from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat an hour, and would suit a small farm admirably well, as it does clean work, and is easily kept in repair.

Applications by letter, post paid, to be made to
EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.
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C. H.
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Mr. S.

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